NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, broadway, near Broom

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE Nos. 738

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichola Hotel.—RIP VAN WINKLE—ACTING MAD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, ALLADS, MUSICAL GESS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House, os. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—BAL MASQUE DES

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite etropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Danging, &c.—

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing-ng Danging, Burlesques, &c.—Live in Muxico; on Ton

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Dan Bryant's New Study Sperial - Negro Comicalities, Burlesques, &c. -- Fre Live Ingle.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-MASSANIELLO; OR

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min

PROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.-HARRY SANDERSON'S FARE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, February 16, 1866.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily N: wspapers.

Name of Paper	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Sun	151,079
Express	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,229

THE NEWS.

The German steamship Bremen, which touched at apton on January 31, arrived at this port yester d .y, bringing news from Europe three days later.

In consequence of the publication in America of the documents relative to Mexico, the French government the correspondence; and the despatches sent Druyn de Lhuys, the French Foreign Secretary, to Montholon, French Ambassador at Washington, had en laid before the Corps Legislatic. This correspondence, which we reproduce in the HERALD this morning is both interesting and important. M. Druyn de Lhuys speaks out his mind with the greatest frankness and in one despatch protests against "interpellations expressed in a threatening tone and founded on polyocal documents." It is noticeable that in a despatch and the 9th of January last, M. de Lhuys informs M. M atholon in almost the exact words used thirteen days there by Napoleon in his speech from the throne, that his

thisy to the United States prevailed in that city.

The Spanish government remained bent on war to the kaife with Chile, and the Ministers were said to have

Admiral Pareja's successor. Some idea, however, of the serious nature of the conflict they had entered upon began to impress itself on the Spanish people. Five Chilean privateers, all of them iron-clads, were reported to be preying on Spanish commerce, and it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that Peru and the other South American republics would make comwith Chile against Spain.

In the London money market on the 31st uit. United States five-twenties were quoted at 66 a 66%.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bills for a bridge over the war expenses were reported from committees. A resolu-tion of the Ohio Legislature opposing the assumption by the national government of the State war debts was presented. A memorial of the colored delegation who lately visited the President against the adoption of the proposed representation amendment to the constitution was also presented, as well as petitions for an increase of A bill was introduced renewing and extending for years the grant to the States of Missouri and Arkanmouth of the Ohio river to the Texas boundary. A debate of some length took place between the friends respectively of the bill to fix the numerical strength of the standing army and that for the admisssion of Colo-rado, as to which should be taken up, each party desiring their favorite measure to have precedence. Finally the former was called up, read, and then laid over, and the consideration of the representation constitutional amendment was continued, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, speaking at length in favor of it. Other Senators als ment title to certain lands within the San Fran risco city limits and imposing heavy penalties for kie to be sold into slavery, were passed. An executive oner and Mr Van Dyke os Sub Treas year in

this city.

Postal affairs engrossed a large portion of the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday. The annual Post Office Department Appropriation bill was reported one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the steamship shousand dollars for the line between San Francisco China and Japan, and nine hundred thousand dollars fo the California Overland mail service. An extended de General to appoint agents for the sale of letter stamps, and the bill providing, among other postal amendments, for selling stamped envelopes at the price of the stamps alone, was reported to the House. Further consideration of both these measures was postponed for two weeks. Petitions for increase of import duties and for exemption of photographs from stamp tax were presented. The Miscellaneous Appro-priation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and some time was devoted to its consideration, the members having a rather himorous debate over por tions of it. Among the amendments agreed to was one providing that in future only American carpets shall be purchased for the public buildings. Final action was not taken on the bill. An evening session was held, which was consumed in the delivery of speeches on re-

THE LEGISLATURE

The field of the Metropolitan Health bill contest was yesterday changed from the Assembly Hall to the Senate Chamber, and an interesting and excited assesson in the latter was the result. After a few miscellaneous matters passed the lower house, was called up, and a motion to which soon became very animated, immediately compassey actions of the republican party. Pinally a vote was taken and the motion to non-concur with the other house was agreed to by nineteen yeas to eleven mays, after which the Senate adjourned.

No great amount of business was transacted in the Assembly. The annual reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum were presented. Some bilts were passed, among them the Annual Appropriation bill passed, among them the Annual Appropriation and those confirming the action of our city government in regard to contracts, extending the jurisitation of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners over Richmond county and increasing the Brooklyn police force, to pay the principal and interest of the canal debt, and to exempt the Soldiers' Home from taxation. Some other

affairs, of only minor importance, received attention.

The two houses of the Legislature will to-day in joint session elect a Metropolitan Police Commissioner to suc-ceed Mr. William McMurray. Caucuses of the members of both parties were held last night, when Mr. Beujamin McMurray by the democrata.

THE CITY

The fresh spell of cold weather which set in on Wednesday night and continued through yesterday, Wednesday night and continued through yesterday, though giving us a sudden and sharp change of temperature, was a welcome supersedure of the mild, moist, clammy atmosphere, its attendant rains and drizzles, and the filthy and almost impassable condition of the streets which prevailed for the several preceding days. The present cold snap has vastly revived the spirits of skaters and inspired them with hope for a grand renewal of sport. At eleven o'clock last night the mercury at the Herald Building stood eighteen degrees above zero, and at two o'clock this morning at fourteen above. From other portions of the corning at fourteen above. From other portions of the country we have accounts of extremely cold weather and a severe snow storm. At Cincinnati yesterday morning the mercury was at zero, and at Leavenworth, Kan

ass, sixteendegrees below.

The City Assembly Rooms and American theatre, in Broadway, together with several stores adjoining, were destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars

were proposed and referred making it unlawful for city railroad companies to throw snow from the tracks, and to compel them to have lights on all their cars afte dark, under a penalty, in both classes of cases, of tw hundred and fifty dollars. A resolution was adopted de claring that a charge of more than five cents fare on th Eighth Avenue Railroad is an unauthorized assumption power, as well as a premeditated fraud upon th public, and directing the Corporation Counsel to enjoin the company from charging a greater fare than is speci-fied in the charter granted by the city government. The naval race between the steamers Winooski and Al

gonquin, for the purpose of testing the relative power of their engines and their speed, has, for the present least, summarily terminated, both vessels having re-turned to the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The Wi nooski, on the completion of her third heat around Falk ner's Island, was seventy miles ahead of the Algonquin but owing to a severe storm which set in on Wednesday night they were both compelled to seek anchorage.

A decision in the case of the United States against th Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was yesterday ren dered in favor of the government by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. This decision, in acbodies or corpora ions are required to take out license act prescribes, is one of great importance both to the ent and certain financial ins demont sheet contains an interesting report of this case. The trial of Zeno Burnham on charge of having d frauded a lady of one thousand dollars by mock auction operations terminated yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the conviction of the accused, and he two years and six nonths. Burnham's counsel-intent to file a bill of exceptions to the finding of the jury. The proceedings of this trial also are fully reported in to-day's Haware Supplement.

The counsel for the parties to the suit in the Merce Washington Territory female emigration scheme were yesterday directed by Judge McCunn, in the Superior order issued by the Court in the matter.

efore Commissioner Osborn on the one charge of having been concerned in the issue of fourtee ollars worth of counterfeit twenty-five cent fractions

ral Coolbaugh, who says he is in the Mexican vice, was lately arrested in St. Louis and brought to this city on charge of defrauding a Cortlandt street hotel keeper of nineteen hundred dollars, and was yesterfor examination. In our Supplement we give the affida-vit of the hotel keeper, which contains some very lute-resting statements regarding high living and fine sup-

The will suit in which Julia G. Tvier, widow of the late ex-President Tyler, is appellant, was commenced in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The case is an appeal from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond ty, before whom the will of Mrs. Gardiner, mother of the appellant, was entered for p obate, whose decision was adverse to Mrs. Tyler's interests.

Six jurors were obtained, and a new will be resumed. James Logan, convicted of burglary.

was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The testimony in the case of Mrs. Moody, who sues
Mr. George A. Osgood for damages for injuries received in being run over by a sleigh, was concluded yesterday case is to be given to the jury. Some interesting evidence, which appears in our Supplement sheet, was elicited yesterday relative to fast driving and "life on

The masked ball of the Lagorithma Association loss place last night at the Academy of Music, and proved a grand affair, presenting a rare combination of gorgeous decorations, delicious music, a brilliant throng, rich d esses, ludicrous masks and efficies and unbounded

743 Frondway, and stole sixteen hundred dollars worth of silks and cloths. A man giving his name as John

worth of the stolen goods were recovered.

During the fire in Broadway yesterday the pickpockets availed themselves of the fine opportunity which the attendant crowd presented for carrying on their operations. Three of the light ingered gentry, while busily at work, vere arrested by the police. The New York and Schuylkill Coal Company year

sold at auction, at 111 Broadway, six thousand seven hundred tons of coal. Grate coal brought from \$8 75 to \$9 12½, shewing a decline from a sale of two weeks ago

of about one dollar and forty cents per ton.

The sales of real estate were continued yesterday at the Exchange Rooms, Broadway, and a considerable additional amount of property was disposed of at as high rates as those of previous days.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Govern

There was no essential change in commercial affair yesterday, business being generally depressed. By little was done in foreign merchandise, and trade it domestic goods was irregular, but generally small. Putroleum was dull and heavy. Cotton was nominadomestic goods was irregular, but generally small. Itroleum was dull and heavy. Cotton was nominal.
Groceries were steedy. On 'Change flour, wheat and
corn were dull and lower. Oats were lower. Pork was
irregular, closing firmer. Beef was steady. Lard was a
shade lower. Whiskey was altogether nominal, with no

MISCELLAMEOUS

Havana advices of the 9th inst. announce the arriv

from Ei Paso, Mexico, to the 20th of January. Pres Juarez and his Cabinet were still there, and no att to molest them had been made by the imperialists. The

an attack on the imperialists at Chihuanua.

In our issue of to-day will be found the correspondence furnished by the President in response to a Congressional resolution of inquiry concerning the Imperial Mexican Express Company, extracts from which have already appeared in the Herian. Mr. Romero, the Mexican appeared in the Henald. Mr. Romero, the Mexic Minister in Washington, originally protested against the organization of this company, and maintain that its object was the assistance of the imper plans. He protested more particularly on ground that the company bound itself by charter to transport war material for Maximi Mr. Seward, in reply, says that the United States will be a relations of federal than with the complete of the company that the protection of the company that the company that the protection of the company permit the relations of friendship with the republic Mexico to be endangered by any acts prejudicial to thor relations, and in another communication instruc United States District Attorney Dickinson operations of the company. Clarence A. Seward, neph-of the Secretary of State, who is trustee, secretary a counsellor of the company, receives a significant hint from his uncle in one of the documents. General Grant expresses the belief that the company was forming for the undoubted purpose of aiding the imperial govern-

bill ratifying the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroa to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company The same body yesterday passed the bill providing for new railroad line between this city and Newark. The first crossing of the Hudson river bridge at All

by a railroad engine was made yesterday.

A bank in the little town of Liberty, Clay County, Mir. souri, was robbed on last Tuesday afternoon by a gang o outlaws, who boldly entered the banking house, and with drawn pistols, forced the attendants into the vaults, where they were kept imprisoned till the robbery had been completed. The robbers, being provided with horses, succeeded in making their escape, though a large force of citizens was soon in pursuit of them.

The Republican State Convention of Con

necticut-Sailing Close to the Wind. The Republican State Convention of Connect cut has done its work and adjourned. Its State ticket, headed by General Joseph R. Hawley a popular soldier from the war, is a strong one and its platform is carefully contrived to float between Scylla and Charybdis-the President and Congress-without being broken upon the rock or engulfed in the whirlpool. In other words, the republican party of Connecticut with the dash of a trained equestrian, undertakes to ride both horses, and to hold then neatly together around the course.

The Convention in this achievement first put in a resolution declaring that "we gladly express our confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, who braved secession in the Senate and defied armed rebel lion in Tennessee, who sprung from the people and is identified in all their interests, and we do pledge him our hearty support in his labors for a just, complete and permanent restoration of the Union." This is "as broad and general as the casing air," yet it shrewdly avoids all specifications. But now look at the other borse—the resolution upon Congress—to wit That in the Union majority of the present Congress we recognize a noble array of true and tried defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty and order, and that we re-pose with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of the quest appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the government." Very neatly done. As neat a specimen of balancing be tween the two horses as could be desired; and yet it is difficult to imagine that Andy Johnson and Thad Stevens are running so harmon

together.
But this is not all. The republican party of Connecticut further declares its reliance "upon all the departments of the government to co operate in securing by every necessary gua rantce the measures that have already been indicated by executive and legislative actionnamely, the extinction of the doctrine of seces sion, the repudiation of all pecuniary obliga tions incurred in support of the rebellion, the sacred inviolability of the national debt, the complete destruction of slavery in fact as well as in name, and the enactment of appropriate laws to assure to every class of citizens the full enjoyment of the rights and immunities accorded to all by the constitution of the United States." In looking into this meal tub bere is nothing visible but meal, and yet old rat would be apt to suspect that there was a cat concealed in it. "The enactment of appropriate laws" may mean this thing, tha thing or the other; but as this is the universal trick of party platforms on dangerous party is sues we may let it go. In such cases Talley rand's secre of diplomacy, that words are employed to conceal ideas, is always followed

In their hearty endorsement of Andrew John son, however, the republicans of Connecticut show that they understand the drift of public opinion. They know that his policy of South ern restoration has taken a firm hold upon the popular mind, and that if they break with him they go to pieces. They shrink from any recognition of the extreme measures of Thad deus Stevens; they have nothing to say of the bill providing for unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia—nothing in support of the doings of Stevens and his recon struction committee. They deal in "glitter ing generalities," but they "gladly expreour confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson." The Con necticut republicans, in brief, ignore Stevens, and warn him that his fanation party policy towards the South will not go with the Northern people against th policy of the administration; and the republians in Congress, if they wish to hold the reine of power, will do well to shape their course ac-

How the election (first Monday in April) will go in Connecticut is a doubtful question. In he interval some issue may be raised at Washington which will decide it one way or the other. In the Presidential contest of 1864, the vote of the State stood:-

Republican majority...... 2,406

This was a pretty close fit, considering tremendous Lincoln majorities in most of the other States. But in the election last spring for Governor the public odlum attached to perheadism resulted as follows:-

the aggregate vote of over thirteen the emocrats. This democratic reserve, copper headism being cast off, will this spring, in all probability, be brought out, and this may account for the tact of the republicans in salling

tended withdrawal from that country of the French | Official Correspondence With France

We publish in another column despatches between M. Druyn de Lhuys and Mr. Bigelow, and from M. Druyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, the French Minister at Washington, relative to the representations made by our governmen about matters transpiring in Mexico. Bigelow, acting under the direction of Mr. Seward, called the attention of the French government last November to certain acts or re ported acts of Maximilian in Mexico, such a that of a plan to induce the immigration of negroes, and to place them in a state of peonage that relating to the Yturbide family, and that regarding the severe penalties agains Mexican prisoners of war. The correspondence published relates to this. But it appears the the French government reluctantly before the great bodies of the State, it being deemed "of a nature to prove inconvenien with regard to the negotiations commenced, and only did so because the documents had been called for by our Congress and published At the time of the publication of the door

ments referred to we commented upon the captious and irritable language of the French Minister to our Minister, Mr. Bigelow. We think it was unnecessary and undignified for the United States to take any official notice of the reported negro immigration scheme or the Yturbide family. We should not have meddled with such matters. But this does not experate the French government from censure for the dis respectful manner in which it treated the official mmunications of the United States. The sub terfuges of M. Druyn de Lhuys, by which he attempts to shift the responsibility of what was occurring in Mexico from the French government to force us to a quasi recognition of Maximilian, and to sneer at the assumed absurd position we had placed ourselves in by recognizing a government "that had disappeared," was extremely disrespectful, to say the least. Every new development of this Mexican business shows that the French government finds itself in a delicate and very annoying situation. For this it can blame no one but itself, and certainly not our government, which has been patient and considerate in the matter.

All the world knows that the only real government in Mexico since the intervention except the legitimate government of the republic, was that under Marshal Bazaine and however much M. Druyn de Lhuys may object to the word "planted," as applied to the French forcing Maximilian upon the country, every one knows that he not only was planted there by French bayonets, but that he is kept there by them. It was an insul to our common sense to assume that we did not understand this. We did not and could not recognize the imperial assumption of Maximilian, and could go to no other governmen than that of France about any matter occurring in that part of Mexico subjugated by French arms and kept so by them. The more the French government stirs this matter the worse for itself. If it dare not frankly confess the truth as to the object of its Mexican policy let it remain silent. But the best and shortest way to stop discussion and cover up its fault is to withdraw every French soldier at once, and leave Maximilian to stand upon his own legs.

The Chilean War-Important Spanish

The Spanish steam war frigate Isabel La Catolica arrived in this harbor yesterday from Havana. She left that port six days ago, in company with another Spanish frigate-the Carmen-and we may hourly expect the latter vessel to join her consort in our harbor.

It is evident that all parties to the Spanish Chilean war mean action. By the news from Europe which we publish this morning it appears that England, actuated by a love of Chilean copper and guano, as she formerly was by a love of Southern cotton, has consented to furnish Chile with vessels of war, as she for merly served the rebel confederacy in this country; and four of the best iron-clads of the sailed from the British shores during the past month. In the meantime it is endeavoyed to be shown in our courts that diplomatic agents of the Chilean government have been fitting out at this port torpedo boats and privateers to prey on the commerce of Spain; and it is very evident, if the news from England and the alle gations of the Spanish Consul against Senor fackenna be true, that the little South Ameri

can republic of Chile is desperately in earnest At the same time Spain is not idle. The los of the Spanish frigate Covadonga and the suicide of Admiral Pareja have been used to the best advantage to which defeats and disasters can be applied by wily ministers, and a huge effort is being made by them to defeat Prim's revolution by exciting the Spanish people in common cause against a foreign foe. In this Spanish ministry may succeed and bring the whole nation to a united and energetic effort against Chile, in order to make the con test with that power short, sharp and decisive though to all appearance Chile, aided by Peru and the other republican States whose inter ests identify them with her cause, will be match for the mother country. It is, doubtless ment, in order to throw the Spanish people into a fever of war, that the Spanish ministry has issued orders to their new Admiral in the South Pacific waters to devastate "a thousand miles" of the coast of Chile.

Has not this same purpose on the part of the Spanish Power also prompted the sending of the two Spanish vessels to this port? Is it not probable that these two frigates have been despatched hither to watch the Meteor, now de tained in this port as an alleged Chilean priva-teer? Sufficient time has elapsed since the commencement of the action against Seffor MacKenna, the Chilean agent, to enable the Spanish consul to send word to Havana and obtain the presence of the vessels now in and to arrive in our port. It is doubt less for this purpose that they are sent. They have come here as the Kearnarge went to English and French ports to watch the Alabama; as the Niagara and Sacramente went to Ferrol, in Spain, to watch the Stonewall, and for a similar purpose, but under very different circumstances. They boldly steam into our safe and capacious harbor, with out the alightest dread of being served with twenty-four hours' notice to quit. No "twenty-four hour rule" banishes them to the rough waters and rude winds off Sandy Hook ; but, under the operations of a full, bonest and strict

cutrality on our part they can lie quietly by

their supposed enemy's side and watch and examine her to their heart's content, and doubtess do so for months to come. Their presen will give America a handsome opportunity to present Europe with a brilliant example, and show her Powers how an honest nation can at once afford to be generous and great; to disregard the evil treatment of the past in order to establish a good example for the future.

The Season of Lent—Its Advantages Asid from Its Religious Character

It may fairly be questioned whether Proestantism has not gone too far in its rejection of the forms and observances of the older church. We can understand the flerce spirit which moved the Presbyterian to retort intolerance for intolerance, and to cast away all that belonged in any peculiar sense to Rome; but we may doubt whether his almost savage zeal directed him wisely. He went so far ometimes as to be contradictory. Thus, though he came to America as a Christian, he even denied Christmas, and in Massachusetts threat ened a penalty of fine and imprisonment against any one who should be found keeping Christm Day; and though he believed in the efficacy of numiliation, fasting and prayer, even to the extent of naming special days for it, yet he entirely rejected the season anciently set aside for that purpose. There is the more reason to regret this denial of ancient observances when we remember that so many such institutions have in every age had in them more than a purely religious significance; that they have been often unpalatable but necessary usages, commended to the people in a religious guisewhether it be the Christian Lent, the Moham medan Ramadan, or the strange sorrows of the Elensinian mysteries Perhaps even Sunday is of less value for its

religious significance in the Christian scheme than as a day of rest for the people-a little season of salvation for the worn down body and the burning brain. The great Hebrew legislator, who studied the necessities and happiness of the people in all the moods and enses of human life, named a Sabbath to be kept holy in one grand way-by abstaining from labor; and he gave as the reason that God also gave up his labor and rested on that day. It was a primitive idea of God, but a great statesman's idea of the necessities of the people Christianity names another day for another reason, and so through all creeds. Every day in the seven is kept somewhere, and whatever the reason given, the people everywhere get a day of rest. Human necessity is thus respected by all the religions. Moham medanism endeavors to enforce temperance. All the religions of hot countries enforce cleanliness by making the bath almost as important as prayer. The Jews and some others were forbidden to eat swine, because the ancients doubtless knew as much as modern science does of the diseases communicated by that animal, and less of the means to provide against them. Seasons of fasting are good things on the same principle. They are as enforced physical purification. The great Oriential fast of Ramadan, instituted, as its name indicates, for the hottest season, was simply a provision against the indulgence of the stomach in so dangerous a time as the terribly hot days. Food could be taken at night only. So with Lent, whether instituted, as alleged, by the apostles or centuries later, or whether the modification of an ante-Christian usage, it was established to regulate the systems of gross eaters and drinkers, and to secure public health by preparation for the changing season. There was in those times but little other provision to be made for public health than such regulations, and there was no power but the Church competent to enforce suc rules.

Lent has its own peculiar adaptation to our society, though we are not as a people so addicted to the pleasures of the table that we need much restraint in that respect. Accepted by the Episcopal, as well as the Catholic Church, it comes with authority to the larger part of the fashionable world and sets an easy limit to the dissipations of the winter. It cuts short that round of delusive gayeties that belle, and restoring for a time the almost primitive habits of our ancestors, the regular daily routine and the early hours, it gives many a life one more chance. We cannot doubt that in this single respect, and quite aside from its effect as a religious observance Lent does much good in our society. There fore we regret that the sweeping negations of Protestantism have deprived so many of its benefit, and we are glad to see that it is more and more observed every year.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION.—Speculation in real estate appears to have assumed all the wild and rash features of gold speculation. It is the ruling madness of the hour, as the late auction sales pretty clearly show. There seems to be neither caution nor judgment exercised by the bidders, as we can infer from the immense jumps which the bids take the moment a desirable piece of property is put up. For example, bids have risen from two tho ten thousand dollars in less than two minutes. Five or ten thousand dollars advance is regarded as a mere tride. This may not be reckle but it savors strongly of wild speculation. presume that we shall soon have real estate quoted like stocks in the market, and sales con lucted like gold—selling long and selling short; We may have by and by a real cetate evening exchange, and real estate transa on the sidewalk, after the manner of the stock brokers and gold brokers. This real estate before it cools down. Meantime it is worth asking when real estate speculation is going

DEST ON THE ERIS RAILWAY. - The Cla

THE STATE CAPITAL

Exciting Debate in the Senate on the Health Bill.

Refusal to Concur in the Assembly Amendments.

Caucuses to Select a Candidate for Police Commissioner.

McMurray the Choice of the Democrats and Manierre of the Republicans.

> ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1886. THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

place of Mr. McMurray, whose term of office expires on the 1st of March. Benjamin F. Manierre received the nomination. Several candidates were urged, among them Inspector Dilkes. The democratic members also had a caucus, and Wm. McMurray was nominated with out opposition. The election will take place to-morrow THE BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

notive passed over the Hudson River Bridge for the first time to-day. It was the engine Augustus schell,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1868.

By Mr. Low, (rep.) of Sullivan—To regulate the contruction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Folder, (rep.) of Ontario—To amend the char-

ter of the United States Watch Company; also in case of Judge Smith, of Oneida county, that the complainan and accused be present with counsel, and that an investigation be conducted before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which was agreed to. By Mr. HAYT, (rep.) of Steuben—To provide for canal repairs after the expiration of the present repair con-

By Mr. HATT. (rep.) of the present repair contract.

By Mr. Parsens, (rep.) of Monroe—Relative to the dock at the foot of Broome street, New York.

By Mr. White, (rep.) of Onendaga—Relative to New York Library Society.

THE HEALTH FILL.

The Health bill was announced from the Assembly, with amendments giving the Governor power to appoint commissioners and striking out "police commissioners."

Mr. Folder met ed to non-concur in the amendments.

Mr. La Ban, (rep.) of Richmond, took the floor and argued at length in favor of the Assembly amindments. The bill was a rep blican measure and they must be held responsible for its passage or failure. The police board had all they could attend to already and they should not be connected with this commission. If the Senate would be a meadment in the amendments of the Assembly the bill amendments in the amendments of the Assembly the bill amendments in the amendments of the Assembly the bill amendments in the amendments of the Assembly the bill amendments in the amendments of the Assembly the bill amendments in the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the amendments of the Assembly and the state of the amendments of the amendments

had all they could attend to already and they should not no connected with this commission. If the Senate would concer in the amendments of the Assembly the bilt would become a law before sundown. The people want a health bill. They care not whether it is the Senate or the Assembly bill; the prime object is not public patron-age but public health. Eight-four Assemblymen and thirteen Senators had voted for the bill as amended. Was it not too much to ask that fourteen Senators should throw aside pride of opinion and concur in these amend-

throw aside pride of opinion and concur in these amendments.

Ar. Forger said it had been stated that there were thirteen men here who would stand by their positions like adamant. He was not such a downright fool as to suppose that anything he could say would change them. Fhe Assembly am adment did not originate here or in the Assembly, but in party cancus, worse than party; in a faction worse than faction; in a small citique of a faction, who were struggling for the power which this bill cives. It was a measure that creates and confers great powers. Yo must connect the police with it or create a annitary police as large and expensive as the Police Department; and it was a bold man who would undertake to put upon the tax-ridden people of New York such an additional and unnecessary expense. No one had said anything against the commissioner named in the bill. Why, thes, should we not adhered the dued that the Health bill for New York was a republican measure. It was a public measure, demanded by the ext-encies of the case. Republicans were responsible for its enactment and detail, and therefor he would have it stand as it s. It was a bill of monstrous power, and we must show the people that its originates in public necessity, and not from party motives.

Mr. Pierson, (rep.) of Kings, urged that this measure should be coundeded in a non-partisan light throughout.

Mr. Pisraov, (rop.) of Kings, urged that this measure should be considered in a non-partisan light throughout. He hoped the "conate would stand by its non-partisan poeition. Politics had no bus ness with gitch a measure; but the Assembly had not in caucus, not for consideration, but for detormination against the Sonate. In a party light this was unprocedented. Hardly had the bill passed the Sonate when men snapped their fingers in the Assembly. And who were they? Men, who had dung about the party as long as he had known it—cormorants, always clamorous for place, patronage and political pet.

In a question at a proper time on the report of the con-ference.

Mr. SERIOUS, (rep.) of Chautauqua, said it was inferred that the pride of the Police Commissioners would be offended if they were included in this bill; but he did agree with those who thought there would be clashing. The law requires the police to enforce the health ordin-ances, and they would be amenable to prosecution it they neglected or refused to perform that duty. The law compels them to execute all the laws that exist in the metropolitan district. This bill does not provide for a new police—for a health police; it simply takes from the Street Department and Boards of Health duties now exercised by them. The Sanitary Commission are to issue their orders and regulations, and it will be for the Police Commissioners to see that they are lathfully ex-cuted. He contended that the Senate bill was not part san, and that it was not policy of the party in power t-create non-partisan commissioners. The Police Com-missioners had always been a partisan board until Gov-ernor Seymour's administration made it necessary t-change it.

Wurz had no deare to trace the bill through any turnings. The Chamber of Commerce, Union turnings. ments.

Mr. Wurrs had no des're to trace the bill through any se ret turnings. The Chamber of Commerce, Union League Club and a great p-bile meeting in New York had spoken in favor of the Senate hill; and who against it? None. The party orwans, radicals and conservatives, had asked for it. Among them—the paper he had been in the habit of acreeing with—the New York Tribme; and it was not until the bill passed the Senate that a clique within a faction thought they discovered an opportunity for securing party patronage. It is said that the City Inspector has been busy here; and it is true. But with whom? He would not undertake to say; but he could say that some of the very men who voted for the Assembly bill are recorded against the Health bill of last year. He regarded this as significant, showing where the City Inspector had been busy. The Police tommission needed no culogy. Their energy and efficiency speak more eloquently for them than anything that could be said here. It was on account of their efficiency that it was desirable to connect them with the Banttary Commission. The Senate bill confers no patronage—the House bill a great deal. Here lies the secret of the struggle of a clique. He thought the Senate measure the only one not fraught with danger to the power conferred.

Mr. O'Downth, (ren.) of Lewis, was sorry to see

come to us every day. Even in of the people are, without of Assembly bill; and in the Sta